

# CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 31, NO. 22

May 2, 1938

WHOLE NO. 845

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# CLASSICAL WEEKLY

Published weekly (each Monday) from October through May except in weeks in which there is a legal or school holiday (Columbus Day, Election Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Easter Sunday, Memorial Day). A volume contains approximately twenty-five issues.

Owner and Publisher, The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Place of Publication, New York University, 100 Washington Square East, New York, New York.

Casper J. Kraemer, Jr., Editor; Ernest L. Hettich, Associate-Editor, New York University, 100 Washington Square East, New York, New York

John F. Gummere, Secretary and Treasurer, William Penn Charter School, Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna.

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Price, \$2.00 per volume in the United States; elsewhere, \$2.50. All subscriptions run by the volume. Single numbers: to subscribers 15 cents, to others 25 cents, prepaid (otherwise 25 cents and 35 cents). If 'invoice' is required, 50 cents must be added to the subscription price; if affidavit to 'invoice' is required, one dollar must be added to the subscription price.

Entered as second-class matter, December 20, 1907, at the Post Office, New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Distributed by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Printed by Lenz & Riecker, Inc.

VOL. 31, No. 22

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## REVIEWS

### **Steuerlisten römischer Zeit aus Theadelphia.**

Bearbeitet von Heinz Kortenbeutel; pp. ix, 268, 4 plates. Berlin: Weidmann, 1937. (Ägyptische Urkunden aus den staatlichen Museen zu Berlin: Griechische Urkunden IX. Band) 22M.

In 1912 the Berlin Museum acquired eight large papyrus rolls which had been found at Theadelphia. On the verso of one of these rolls is the now famous Gnomon of the Idios Logos. The recto of another was published as Bankakten aus dem Faijûm, by Hjalmar Frisk (Göteborg, 1931). Kortenbeutel now publishes, as BGU 1891-1900, the remainder of these rolls with the exception of two and the verso of a third.

Other papyri from the same Theadelphia find later made their way to Berlin and to New York, and have been published in part.<sup>1</sup> Several suggestions have been made as to the depository which yielded these papyri. The heading of BGU 1894, 'Income account of the toparch's office,' now furnishes the first tangible clue, to which Kortenbeutel is able to adduce other evidence to make it fairly certain that it was at that office that these papyri were lodged (p. vi). The role of the toparch in the tax administration has been and still remains for the most part obscure, but we begin to see that that role must have been more important than has hitherto been thought.

These papyri, though primarily fiscal in nature, shed light incidentally on many other aspects of life in an Egyptian village in the middle of the second century. Particularly significant, among others, is the fact which appears from BGU 1894, that ten Romans and Alexandrians (some of them, at least, absentee landlords) owned more

than twice as much wine and garden land as 87 natives. We see thus that the accumulation of large private estates and the concentration of property in a comparatively few hands, a phenomenon usually associated with the Byzantine period in which it reached its apogee, had already made progress in the reign of Antoninus Pius.

Tax lists such as those of the present volume inform us most directly, of course, concerning the bookkeeping practices of the revenue officers. Payments by individuals were first recorded as they were made, in a day-book. From this list a record of each payment was transferred to the bank ledger wherein all the taxpayers of the district were listed alphabetically (graphic reconstruction of this ledger, pp. 2-5). This entry was noted in the day-book by a cross-reference opposite each payment to the appropriate page of the ledger.

There existed also another set of ledgers in which the revenues were recorded under the heading of the taxes for which they had been collected. We do not know by whom or how these books were kept, but we have in BGU 1894 an extract from them. In this extract the revenues are indicated as allocated to one of four divisions of the fisc—*dioikêscōs*, *hieratika*, *idios logos* or *ousiakōn*. On the basis of BGU 1894 and other papyri Plaumann in 1919 concluded that all taxmonies were deposited to the general account of the fisc without being earmarked for one or another division of the fisc. Kortenbeutel reviews the evidence and does not gainsay Plaumann but leaves the question open, principally because he thinks that P. Oxy. 1436 supports Plaumann's contention (p. 85); and apparently also because he finds from BGU 1894 that the receipts of a single tax were sometimes divided between two divisions of the fisc (86), and that the ledgers did not each list taxes allocated to a single division but lumped taxes of all the divisions (88). Yet, excepting P. Oxy. 1436 (which, far from offering decisive refutation, is at best silent

<sup>1</sup> Karl Thunell, *Sitologen-Papyri aus dem Berliner Museum* (Uppsala, 1924); Ture Kalén, *Berliner Leihgabe griechischer Papyri* (Uppsala, 1932); W. L. Westermann and C. W. Keyes, *Tax Lists and Transportation Receipts from Theadelphia* (New York, 1932).

on this point), all the evidence, including the antecedent Ptolemaic practice which Kortenbeutel omits to cite, shows that revenues from taxes were allocated, in part or in toto, to one or another division of the fisc and were deposited directly to the account of that division. Indeed, the specification in BGU 1894 of the exact amount of revenue of a tax allocated to each of two divisions of the fisc implies that the same careful indication of allocation prevailed in the ledgers from which this list was abstracted.

It may be frivolous to criticize captions, yet one cannot help being surprised by the inconsistency displayed by those of this volume: Nr. 1891, Nr. 1892, Nr. 1893, P. 1894, Nr. 1895, P. 1896, P. 1897, P. 1897a, P. 1898, B. 1899, Nr. 1900! This is not the place to discuss the numerous serious errors of detail in reading and especially in interpretation.

NAPHTALI LEWIS

New York University

**World History of the Dance.** By Curt Sachs, translated by Bessie Schoenberg; pp. xii, 469, 32 plates. New York: Norton, 1937. \$5.00

In 1933 Curt Sachs commanded the attention of students of the dance with his *Weltgeschichte des Tanzes*. Now the work is offered to English-speaking readers in a translation which is unusually idiomatic and sympathetic, and which only rarely falls into obscurities.

Part One, almost half of the book, is devoted to technique—movements, themes and types, forms and choreography—and music. Part Two is a chronological presentation of the dance from the Stone Age to the present. Throughout the work, the reader is struck with the great mass of detail which Sachs musters for purposes of illustration and interpretation. He even admits, as comparative material, dances of birds and of animals. His style is in the main clear and straightforward; but occasionally, like the dancers of whom he writes, he slips into a sort of ecstasy.

The student of the ancient dance will be disappointed to find that Sachs devotes only nine pages to formal discussion of the dances of the Greeks, in contrast to the forty-seven pages given to the dances of the fifteenth century. The Roman dance gets only two and a half pages, the Egyptian dance about three. All the rest of the material on these dances is presented piecemeal, in the form of illustrations and parallels scattered throughout the book. Documentation is exasperatingly sparse, and pictures seem chosen at random rather than systematically.

Sachs' interpretation of early paintings and

reliefs as evidence for the dance is sometimes questionable, to say the least. He regards the outlining of limbs under garments (a common convention on Greek vases and early Egyptian reliefs) as denoting transparency of garments (105). He thinks that if archaic art representations are stiff, the dances which they try to show are stiff also (231-232). His interpretation of one vase painting (Plate 12) as 'elastic high leaps' and 'the leap in turn of two dancers' (26-27) is doubtful. His favorite prehistoric illustration (Plate 1), which he calls a circle dance, might better be interpreted as two files of dancers; and his 'prehistoric mask dancers' (Plate 1) might just possibly be no dancers at all, but pictures of a sort of proto-Minotaur!

Sachs still follows the ludicrous idea that the Greeks used French ballet positions in their dances (395). In seeking archaeological background for the labyrinth dances he ignores Cnossus, and talks of labyrinths in Lemnos and Egypt (151). He tries to prove that the *geranos* of Theseus was in origin a serpent dance (152-155). He raises high hopes by using linguistics as an aid in the understanding of the dance, but dashes them again by deriving 'carnival' from *carrus navalis* (242). The work and ideas of Isadora Duncan he completely misunderstands (447).

Sachs has observed independently the odd parallel between things Chinese (and Japanese) on the one hand, and things Greek (and Roman) on the other, which this reviewer pointed out in CJ 31 (1936) 534-548; and he even suggests a possible ancient connection (239, 244).

The serious student of the dance will profit by Sachs' treatment of primitive dances, and of the dances of the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries; but for a satisfying account of the dances of classical antiquity he will have to look further.

LILLIAN B. LAWLER

Hunter College

New York City

**Elementi di Lingua Etrusca.** By Massimo Pallottino; pp. 109. Florence: Rinascimento del Libro, 1936. 30L.

With almost the same regularity as American rivers, which annually devastate their valleys, the yearly flood of translations overflows the realm of Etruscan linguistics. The Vedas, the Egyptian Book of the Dead, the Odyssey and other less illustrious creations have been used as magic keys to the gates of the enigmatic Etruscan language. Since the 'discoveries' of translators are



invariably fantastic, innocent outsiders invariably receive the impression that Etruscan linguistics is a field designed mainly to provide exercise for certain speculative types of mind. The perennial controversies of the real initiates may also, at first, foster the impression that *all* research in this field is based on personal convictions. Yet such a picture would be far from true. We might, perhaps, describe the present state of our knowledge by representing it as several concentric circles, with the center a tiny core of secure knowledge, surrounded by zones of progressively smaller probability as the periphery is approached. Pallottino, a scholar already reputed for his archaeological and linguistic researches, has written a book which is essentially concerned with the central circle of recognized truth and the adjoining zones of high probability and only occasionally extends into the more hypothetical zones. His organization of this difficult material should convince skeptics that the field still has a future. That essential progress has been made during the last two decades is apparent in the first three chapters devoted to phonetics, morphology, and syntactical grammar. To all of these Pallottino contributes original observations, especially on the interesting phenomenon of 'redetermination'. A short discussion of the most important texts and a useful glossary complete the book. The concise style and the convenient arrangement in short paragraphs make it an admirable reference book.

The author acknowledges himself that his book is slightly partisan, for it favors the doctrines of Trombetti, his teacher, and of Cortsen and Rosenberg; but he has consulted all important contributions, and his unerring critical sense has saved him from the dangers of *iurare in verba magistri*. A perusal of the surveys on Etruscan with their contrasting points of view (*Studi Etruschi* [annual]; *Historia* [annual]; *Glotta* 17 [1929] 291 ff. and 23 [1935] 145 ff.) shows that Pallottino's procedure is not only justified but may even be the only possible one. If we see, furthermore, that a large part of Pallottino's book is accepted, although with important reservations, by a scholar of a very different school (Ribezzo, *Riv. Indo-Greco-Ital.* 20 [1936] 70 ff.), we may be confident that we are on safe ground. This is not to say that a student may rely on Pallottino's book as on a standard Latin grammar; it is a precarious matter to discuss even the phonetics or morphology of a language in which the significance of most words, and even their attribution to grammatic categories is uncertain. This reviewer, in fact, entertains doubts about the elaborate declension system presented by Pallottino and is not at all convinced that in Etruscan

there did not exist an accusative ending in *n* (E. Fiesel, *St. Etr.* 9 [1935] 246). Among the translations he notes in the text the unqualified use of *nacnva* as 'dear', 'beloved', and in the glossary the proper qualification by a question mark. This agreeable translation of Cortsen's seems to the reviewer no more convincing than the old, lugubrious derivation from *nac*, a word belonging to the funereal sphere. (*Runes, Glotta* 25 [1936] 203 suggests that the root *nac* had three different meanings.) In general, however, Pallottino has escaped the temptation of translating too much; he has wisely abstained from discussing the origin of the Etruscans; and he has uncompromisingly avoided comparisons with other languages. Perhaps it is that moderation which makes his book so sound.

GEORGE M. A. HANFMANN

Society of Fellows, Harvard University

**Zur Datierung attischer Inschriften.** By Emanuel Löwy; pp. 30. Vienna and Leipzig: Holder-Pichler-Tempsky, 1937. (*Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien. Phil.-Hist. Klasse, Sitzungsberichte*, Bd. 216, Abh. 4) 1.55M.

The well-known scholar considers a number of early Attic inscriptions and on paleographic grounds rejects the early dates now generally assigned to them. He says (3) 'In seiner 1898 veröffentlichten Abhandlung "Altattische Schriftendkmäler" war Adolf Wilhelm der Überschätzung des Alters einer Anzahl wichtiger Inschriften bahnbrechend entgegengetreten. Ich glaube in der von ihm gewiesenen Richtung noch einige Schritte weiter gehen zu dürfen.' Wilhelm and others date the Hecatompedon inscription (I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 3/4) 485/4 B.C. and the Marathon inscription (I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 763) about the same time or immediately after the event. Both inscriptions show the dotted theta, and alpha and epsilon with straight horizontals. These forms are known to be more recent than the theta made with a cross within a circle and alpha and epsilon with slanting horizontals and to have been used eventually to the exclusion of the earlier forms. Löwy claims that the newer letter-forms did not come into current use in Athens until 470-460 B.C. and for this reason proposes a new date for the Hecatompedon and Marathon inscriptions, namely, ca. 460 B.C.

Löwy recognizes, of course, that the dotted theta and alpha and epsilon with straight horizontals are found in Attic inscriptions of the 6th century. But their early appearance in many cases is dismissed as evidence of Attic usage on the grounds that the letter-forms were the result of Ionian influence and were not adopted by

Athenians until the middle of the 5th century. Although Löwy does not define precisely what he means by Ionian influence, what is implicit in his argument is that the dotted theta and the newer forms of alpha and epsilon were in use in the Ionian alphabet before they appeared in Attica. Such was the case with other letter-forms (e.g. gamma, lambda, sigma, eta, omega, xi), known as Ionian and adopted by Attica in the 5th century. But an examination of the Ionian inscriptions of the 6th and 5th centuries will show that both the Attic and the Ionian alphabets, insofar as alpha, epsilon and theta are concerned, were undergoing the same evolution at approximately the same time.

Löwy, however, does not rely exclusively upon the letter-forms in question to show Ionian influence but points out other factors which he claims indicate the presence of an Ionian hand. The difficulty with Löwy's examples is that the so-called Ionian hand is not consistently Ionian and in a number of cases does not hesitate to use forms which are distinctly Attic. Thus in I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 510, where Löwy relies upon the Ionic spelling of the name Athena which he characterizes as an 'Ionismus der Sprache', there is a non-Ionic box aspirate and an Attic three-barred sigma. I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 507 shows an epsilon for eta and an Attic sigma. Furthermore, other early inscriptions with the newer forms of either theta, alpha or epsilon (Roberts, *An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*, No. 55 [I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 777]; No. 57 [I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 987]; No. 58 [I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 980]; No. 59 [I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 631]; No. 62 [I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 668]), are not considered at all; it would have been interesting to have had Löwy's explanation for these. He has also overlooked an important inscription (Hesp. 2 [1933] 373-374) which, because of its box aspirate, is probably to be dated not later than ca. 550 B.C.

Other inscriptions which have generally been accepted as early and in which Löwy finds no Ionian influence, he claims must be dated later. But to fit the Salaminian decree (I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 1) into his thesis, he must put it forty years after the latest date now assigned to it by other epigraphists. In dismissing I.G. 1<sup>2</sup> 761 (before 510 B.C.) on the grounds that a scribe re-traced the inscription at the end of the 5th century and modernized some letters (A, M, E, Y) but no others, Löwy seems to go too far into the realm of speculation. Such reasoning is as little convincing as his refusal to consider the early examples of vase inscriptions as evidence of Attic practice, either because they were made by non-Attic artists, or because as he puts it (25): 'bedarf vielleicht die Datierung der Vasen der Überprüfung'.

The great number of 6th century Attic coins with the dotted theta, many of which also show

the epsilon with straight horizontals, do not spell out an official use of these forms for Löwy. These are dismissed as 'nicht attisches Gepräge'. Approximately ninety percent of the coins bear the dotted theta and it is almost universally agreed that they were manufactured in an Attic mint. Furthermore, as eminent a numismatic authority as Mr. E. T. Newell has recently assured the reviewer that the 6th century owls were made largely by Athenians.

Löwy has raised an interesting problem and one that may well be added to the many that so relentlessly accompany the Ionian alphabet. However, until more proof is presented, he cannot be said to have made out a convincing case for the later dating.

BLUMA L. TRELL

New York City

**Three Greek Plays:** Prometheus Bound, Agamemnon, and The Trojan Women. Translated with introductions by Edith Hamilton; pp. 239. New York: Norton, 1937. \$2.50

This volume of Greek translations adds fresh impetus to the earlier efforts of the author in her Roman Way and Greek Way and aims to provide for the accommodation of the larger field of readers unacquainted with the original a readable version in English of Aeschylus' masterpiece Agamemnon, his Prometheus Bound, and The Trojan Women of Euripides. Besides the three translations the book contains several introductions which, unlike those usually found in translations of Greek plays, are not filled with an unintelligible mass of mythological and historical data, but with matters of general interest to present-day readers.

The choice of the Agamemnon is excellent, for it represents the highest development of the tragic art of its author and contains passages of marvellous beauty and imagery unparalleled in the whole range of dramatic literature. Likewise the Prometheus has all the constituent elements that go to make a great tragedy. But The Trojan Women, without a plot and action and with a cast composed almost entirely of women, does not deserve the degree of prominence that the author has given it. That a drama with these dramatic limitations should receive the best efforts of the translator can only be explained on grounds entirely foreign to the spirit of Greek tragedy. The reason is simple. The play provides the author with a classic medium for the dissemination of anti-war propaganda. She herself calls The Trojan Women, 'the greatest piece of anti-war literature in the world' (19).

The translations, considered from a merely literary viewpoint, have an excellence seldom

recognized in older and more erudite works. By the reproduction of the original metres in English and the use of every-day words, the author has reproduced with rare skill some of the most sublime and imaginative thoughts of Aeschylus in language that any high-school student can read and understand.

THOMAS A. KILEY

Villanova College  
Villanova, Pa.

# CLASSICAL NEWS

Edited by George Depue Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

All items for this column should be sent directly to  
Professor Hadzsits

*Appointments: California (Berkeley)*, William Hardy Alexander of the University of Alberta to be professor of Latin, beginning with the academic year 1938-1939; *California (Los Angeles)*, Frederick Mason Carey to be chairman of the Classics Department. Arthur Patch McKinlay, former chairman, is now administrator of the Foreign Language Departments; *Mt. Holyoke*, Blanche Brotherton has been promoted from Associate Professor to Professor of Classics; *Oregon*, Frederick Crombellack to be instructor of Latin and Greek; *Stanford*, Philip Whaley Harsh to be appointed instructor of Classics; *Vermont*, A. C. Andrews, formerly of the University of Maine, to be Assistant Professor of Classics. In CW 31 (1938) 58 it was erroneously stated that Professor Andrews had removed to Brown University; *Harvard*, Bernard M. Peebles to be instructor and tutor of Latin.

Henry Rushton Fairclough, Emeritus Professor of Classic Literature at Stanford University, died February 12 at the age of 75. He was a graduate of Toronto and Johns Hopkins University and was in service continuously at Stanford from 1893 to 1927. He had taught during summer sessions at various other universities and from 1910 to 1911 was Visiting Professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. In 1926 he was president of the American Philological Association. He will be remembered for his scholarly contributions to the study of Latin poetry and for his editorship of the Students Series of Latin Classics.

A special effort is being made this spring to add to the endowment of the auxiliary fund for the support of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. This is a notable undertaking which deserves support from classicists all over the country. The opportunity afforded to young students to study in Greece is a rare one, and additional funds will make it possible to increase

the stipends hitherto available. Contributions of any amount are welcome and may be sent directly to the treasurer of the committee, Alfred C. Schlesinger, 170 Morgan Street, Oberlin, Ohio.

The twelfth summer session of the School of Classical Studies in the American Academy at Rome will be conducted this year as usual by Professor Henry T. Rowell of Yale University. The enrollment will again be limited to 25, and the course will be divided equally between lectures at the Academy and visits to museums and sites. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Rowell.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, this year has drastically changed its curriculum. Abandoning the elective system the college puts its faith in the reading of the Classics of Western Civilization, books from Homer, Aeschylus, Plato and Euclid to Tolstoy, Ibsen, Kant, Whitehead and Russell. St. John's new program strives to recover the ancient curriculum of the Classics and Mathematics. In teaching it uses seminar discussion, formal lectures, tutorial work in Writing, Languages and Mathematics, and a laboratory that stresses measurement and the operational side of Mathematics rather than the separate sciences. Instruction in Greek begins in the first year. The first term is devoted to concentrated memorizing of paradigms and passages from Greek texts. The primary purpose is to give the student the ability to understand the text behind the translation. Latin is similarly handled in the second year and French and German in the last two. Readers of CW will no doubt be most interested in the fact that under the New Program St. John's devotes its first two years to the subject matter and languages of the ancient classics, insisting that they stand in the most vital relationship to modern literature, science and thought.

On Thursday, June 2, and Friday, June 3, the students of Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, will present Euripides' 'Electra' in the Gilbert Murray translation. The play will be given in the outdoor theatre if the weather is pleasant; if rainy, in the main foyer of the Administration Building. All friends of the classics are invited to attend as guests of Cedar Crest College.

A new study of the architectural evidence to be found upon Roman coin-types has been started under the supervision of Dr. Karl Lehmann-Hartleben of the New York University Department of Fine Arts with the aid of the American Numismatic Society. The subject is being divided among a number of research workers, five of whom have already been chosen. The purpose of



the work is to prepare an exhaustive critical edition of the numismatic documents. Since there are many unpublished coin collections in the country communications concerning the occurrence of architectural types will be welcomed. Please address Donald F. Brown, New York University Fine Arts Graduate Center, 981 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Museum of the American Numismatic Society, 156th Street and Broadway, New York City, has announced an exhibition to commemorate the Bimillennium of Augustus. The exhibition will extend from April 29 to June 30. Special emphasis will be placed on the coinage of Augustus. In addition there will be loans of portrait busts, photographs and other material loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Brummer Gallery, Inc., Dr. Jacob Hirsch and various private persons. The exhibition will be open to the public daily between two and five P.M.

### IN THE CLASSROOM

Edited by Robert H. Chastney, Townsend Harris High School, New York, N. Y.

All correspondence concerning this department should be directed to Dr. Chastney.

#### A New Approach to Caesar

Caesar's campaigns have had at all times a particular significance for the schoolboy and the soldier. Doubtless the Commentaries must accept some responsibility for the lad's 'creeping like snail unwillingly to school'. As for the average soldier, it is certain that he would be full of even stranger oaths if he had to study Caesar's military exploits in the original. The schoolboy rarely realizes what an exciting story he is missing because the obstacles to enjoyment in syntax and vocabulary are almost insurmountable. The soldier loses in a translation the spirit of the original, as well as Caesar's clarity and succinctness of style. Neither of these groups, therefore, finds the intellectual stimulus that the reading of Caesar can and should yield.

Between the enforced use of the Commentaries as a vehicle for learning Latin and their study in a translation as an important source of military history, there is a middle ground that seemed to offer interesting possibilities. Thanks to the co-operation of George Washington University, it has been possible to test this theory and by actual experience to remove it from the realm of the hypothetical.

The purpose of the course is to disclose the individuality and character of one of the world's few universal geniuses. Naturally, the greatest stress is laid on Caesar as a military leader. In this respect his superiority is evident. Here was a man in his forties, without any extensive ex-

perience in warfare, suddenly placed at the head of an army in Gaul and from the beginning acting with a command of himself, his army, and his profession that has seldom been equalled by any other soldier in all history. As far as possible we must find out *why* Caesar acted as he did, and *how* he achieved his ends.

Consequently the goal is the thorough study of the eight books of the Gallic War, the three books of the Civil War and the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish Wars. This is not an excessively difficult task to accomplish in two semesters with a two hour session each week, provided the students have no trouble in translating the Commentaries. At George Washington University, the course has been included among the graduate subjects in order to ensure meeting this requirement. The Gallic War is insufficient in and of itself to show Caesar's supreme military skill. The conquest of a group of small nations suffering the defects in organization, training, discipline and equipment that necessarily resulted from the rugged individualism and egoism of a tribal system should not be belittled. But the Civil War is far more significant. When Caesar struggled with Pompey for mastery in Rome, it was a conflict of giants with equivalent resources in trained officers and disciplined men, with equal skill in tactics and technique of warfare, with parallel organization and weapons. To win the Civil War was a far greater military achievement than the conquest of Gaul.

The first half of each two hour session is devoted to a lecture which undertakes to explain the strategic and tactical moves of each campaign. Unless the geography of the various theaters of war is carefully considered, a sound comprehension of strategic plans and the individual battles is impossible. More than six years' residence in France during and after the war have made the writer thoroughly familiar with the influence of topography on Caesar's activities. But for the benefit of the class, numerous maps of various scales are provided to connect the narrative to the terrain. Without an excessive emphasis on technical military aspects of the Commentaries, it is possible to augment to an astonishing degree the value of Caesar by explaining points that are perfectly evident to the professional soldier, but which are naturally incomprehensible to the layman.

Let us very briefly examine the seventh book from this point of view. On the outbreak of the Gallic insurrection in 52 B.C., Caesar moved with characteristic speed from Ravenna into the Province, the defense of which he quickly organized. In the dead of winter he hacked a way over the Cevennes through the ice and snow of a 'pass'

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that hardly deserved the name. With a small force he threatened Vercingetorix's base of operations and compelled the Gallic leader, almost by the power of his name alone, to return toward Gergovia. This remarkable feat is without parallel in military history. Caesar then joined his legions, moving with extreme speed with a small cavalry escort through potentially hostile territory. After Avaricum, however, he made a serious error that had nearly a fatal result. His mistake of underestimating the character and ability of Vercingetorix led him to divide his army. Labienus moved against Lutetia (Paris) with four legions while Caesar himself advanced against Gergovia with the six others. Caesar retired from that place eventually, defeated for the first time by a Gallic army. Labienus was successful in accomplishing his mission, but when the two Roman armies were reunited, there was only one thing to do. Caesar was retreating on Geneva for the defense of the Province and to reinforce his own army, when Vercingetorix attacked him with a powerful cavalry force north of Dijon. Caesar's German horse proved their worth and the Gallic army was defeated. It retreated to Alesia to play the last act in the fight for freedom. That cavalry battle was the turning point in this campaign, and must be emphasized as a decisive battle of the war, although it occupies a fairly inconspicuous place in the book.

Beyond the intrinsic interest in the study of certain neglected sources of Roman history, this novel approach to Caesar will result in a better comprehension of the parts of the text ordinarily read in school. If the course throws more light on a critical period in the end of the Republic, if it reveals a Caesar grown to full stature as a military leader, it will have served a useful purpose.

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### What the High School Student Wishes to Hear

On February 10, 1938 I showed lantern-slides of the Minturnae excavations at West View High School, West View, Pennsylvania, at the invitation of Miss Della G. Vance, teacher of Latin at that school. Miss Vance had previously sent me a list of questions asked by her pupils about the topic, to be answered in the course of my exegesis. The questions, rearranged, proved to cover the subject fairly completely—there are some omissions—and revealed a state of enlightenment and curiosity which previous audiences had failed to make known to me. Accordingly I reproduce

them with the idea that other visiting speakers may profit from examination of this tailored-to-measure outline. Aside from rearrangement my only editorial contribution has been the addition of a few subject heads.

1. *Definition of topic:* Where does the word 'archaeology' originate? In what country have most ruins been found? Do any countries forbid American excavations? Who was the first archaeologist, where did he search and what did he find?

2. *Discovery, identification, exploration of sites:* How does an archaeologist know where to dig for these relics? How long did it take archaeologists to locate and enter the tomb of King Tut? How do you know which city you find? How do you know that the buildings you dig up are from Roman times and not from a different race that might have existed? How can it be told how old the ruins are? How can cities be built on top of ruined cities? How can you tell the end of one city and the beginning of another one when you are digging? How is it that some of these relics have been so well preserved through the ages? How did the houses stand up when lava covered them? What tools do you use in digging up ruins? How do you clean the ruins? How do you put the old ruins together?

3. *Classification of finds:* Did archaeologists ever find gold, silver, radium or other metals? Has any food been dug up which tells what the ancient Romans were accustomed to? Did you ever find human bones in the ruins? Did you ever find any prehistoric animals? On your visit to Minturnae were any animals found? If so, what kind? Where would one go to find these animals? What was the size of the largest bone or bones found? Have you ever found any tablets or plates with writing on them? If you did, have you ever translated them? Did you ever find any inscriptions that said anything about the future? Do you believe that some of the things you dig up are cursed?

4. *Interpretation of finds:* What evidence have you found to know that Troy was burned? Did you find anything pertaining to Caesar's time? What evidence have you found of interest in drama? What type of music and musical instruments did they have in ancient times? What were the homes like in ancient Rome?

5. *Sponsorship:* Who sponsors these trips that the archaeologists take? What are the names of some universities interested in archaeology? About how much money does it take to finance one of your expeditions? When something is found to whom does it belong? How do

you pack your findings to ship them? What is your purpose in doing this work?

6. *Personal*: What made you decide to be an archaeologist? What was the first thing you ever found? Where have you been to find these things? In what countries have you excavated? How many excavations have you been with? Did you ever meet Mussolini? If so, what is he like? Did you ever get into trouble with a foreign government? Do you have to wear any special clothes when you work?

7. *Summary*: What is the value of archaeology?

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**Latin Book Two.** By Harry Fletcher Scott, Frederick Warren Sanford and John Flagg Gummere; pp. 480. Chicago: Scott, Foresman, 1937. \$1.68

It is twenty years since Sanford and Scott's *A Second Latin Book for Junior High Schools* appeared. Whoever wishes to see the changes that have come over the Latin curriculum in the interim needs only to compare that work with *Latin Book Two*. The early volume had about twenty plain illustrations. There was an abundance of Latin reading material, as well as of English sentences to be translated into Latin and lessons in grammar. This new book contains over two hundred illustrations, many of them occupying a full page and reproduced in colors. I could wish that these pictures did not play up so much the military side of Roman life but I suppose that it is asking too much to expect an edition of Caesar for pacifists. In *Latin Book Two* the regular exercises do not contain sentences for translation into Latin, though such exercises may be found at the end of the book. The present volume, besides the thirty pages devoted to a review of the first year's work, contains Latin stories of Greek heroes for the third semester, and for the fourth semester Caesar's Gallic War tailored for youngsters, stories from Roman history, and a short play, *Troja Capta*. Thirteen word studies scattered through the book emphasize the contribution of Latin to the English language. Thirteen English essays introduce the student to the history of Rome and point out the modern cultural debt to the Graeco-Roman world.

It is clear that the authors and publishers have attempted to make Latin as enticing as they possibly could—'ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi / doctores, elementa velint ut discere prima'—and I think they have succeeded. It

takes courage on the part of scholars to write a book of this type, for there is a tendency among the learned to chant the Horatian, 'damnosa quid non imminuit dies.' But these editors have realized that it is a wise policy to bring students on the road to learning from the point where we find them by reasonable stages made as interesting and valuable as possible. Teachers will have reason to congratulate themselves if their students master what is here offered. There may be private academies where hand-picked students can digest more than is here presented, but for the average student this text is made to order.

Such a text as this will induce many superintendents of schools to think twice before banishing Latin from the curriculum.

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## ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

Edited by Francis R. B. Godolphin, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

All correspondence concerning this department should be directed to Professor Godolphin. The system of abbreviation used is that of Marouzeau in *L'Année Philologique*. For list of periodicals regularly abstracted and for full names of abstractors see the index number to each volume of CW.

### Ancient Authors

**Cato.** Junst, Emil and Paul Thielscher—*Cato und die Viktoriaten*. Critical examination of Cato's building specifications (chap. 15) for mortar and concrete walls for a manor house yields corrections in the text and detailed information on measurements and quantities, and prices in *victoriati*. Extra salt and oil (chap. 145) for manufacturer of green oil is interpreted as reward for the work (harder than for ordinary oil), to which is added a tip of two *victoriati*.

Ph 92 (1937) 331-343 (Hough)

**Chiron, Dioscurides.** Bulhart, Vincenz—*Kritische Bemerkungen zum lateinischen Dioscurides und zu Chiron*. Elucidations and textual criticism.

WS 55 (1937) 158-169 (Wallace)

**Furius Antias.** Lucas, Hans—*Die Annalen des Furius Antias*. That Antias commemorated in his Annals the exploits of Q. Lutatius Catulus in the wars of 102-101 B.C. against the Cimbri (from material with which Catulus had supplied him—a book on his consulship and campaigns) is conjectured from apparent references to it in Propertius 2.1.23-24, but mainly from 3.3.41 ff.

Ph 92 (1937) 344-348 (Hough)

**Homer.** Kakridis, J. T.—*Hectoria*. The source of Hector's visit to Troy in Iliad vi is the Meleagris, as restored from Iliad ix. Meleager is the prototype of both Paris and Hector here; Cleopatra of both Helen and Andromache. Some motifs, such as the wrath of Paris, the presence of Hector in the city, and the 'final' farewell of Andromache, are less well motivated than the corresponding scenes in Meleagris. But Homer recasts and develops the older situation artfully and in some ways improves upon it.

H 72 (1937) 171-189 (Greene)

**Theophrastus.** Strohm, Hans—*Zur Meteorologie des Theophrast* (Teil I). The theory of wind in the work of Theophrastus treated from an empirical position instead of a priori may claim a large portion of originality and independence from Aristotle.

Ph 92 (1937) 249-268 (Hough)

**Tibullus: Corpus Tibullianum.** Bréguet, E.—*Remarks on Authorship of Tibullus IV 2-12*. The first five poems were written by a rich young Roman whose identity is concealed under the pseudonym of Cerinthus but who was a poet of the Messalla circle, inferior in rank to his beloved Sulpicia, niece of Messalla, who wrote the remaining pieces in question.

REL 15 (1937) 244 (McCracken)

# History. Social Studies

**Atenstädt, Felix**—*Kaukonen und triphylisches Pylos*. Demonstrates that the tradition of the Caucones living in Pylos 'triphyliaikos' existed at the time of Demetrius of Scepsis, re-enforcing his previous contention that the first part of Strabo's twofold statement concerning the Caucones (8.37) comes from Demetrius, the second part (concerning the hypothetical river Caucon) from Apollodorus.

Ph 92 (1937) 378-381 (Hough)

**Bandi, Lydia**—*I conti privati nei papiri dell' Egitto greco-romano*. A study of the form, terminology, and contents of personal and family accounts in Graeco-Roman Egypt, based on a study of 90 documents of the third century B.C. to the sixth century A.D. After analyzing the form of the accounts, the author gives a classified list of all the products that occur in them, and tabulates the prices of each product.

Aeg 17 (1937) 349-451 (Husselman)

**Dorjahn, Alfred P. and James F. Cronin**—*Outside Influence on Athenian Courts*. Not only were outside states, whether Greek or barbarian, interested in Athenian justice, but the Athenians themselves 'were concerned how other states received their judicial decisions.' Three reasons for this concern: (1) 'the Athenians regarded uniformity of law as a necessary ingredient of justice'; (2) considerations of political and economic advantage; (3) the Athenian ambition for preëminence in the making and the administration of laws.

PhQ 17 (1938) 18-25 (Spaeth)

**Dow, Sterling and Charles Farwell Edson, Jr.**—*Chryseis. A Study of the Evidence in Regard to the Mother of Philip V*. The authors argue that in previous studies of this problem (Tarn, CQ 18 [1924] 17-23; Fine, CQ 28 [1934] 99-104) too much reliance has been placed on restored inscriptions and too little on literary sources. Interpretation of the inscriptions has been prejudiced by the theory that each Macedonian king had his own unvarying official form of designation. In parts I and II usage outside Athens and at Athens respectively are exhaustively studied, and it is shown that there is no evidence for an individual royal style peculiar to each king. These inscriptions prove that Phthia was alive in January 235 and was the recognized Queen of Demetrius II, but give no evidence for her death. In part III the literary evidence is analyzed. The pertinent passages are in Justin, Plutarch, Eusebius, and Etymologicum Magnum, s.v. *Dösön*. These sources,

which are shown to be independent of one another, never state that Phthia was the mother of Philip V. The authors conclude that he was the illegitimate son of Demetrius II and his mistress Chryseis. In part IV, from a study of the literary sources and of an inscription from the Athenian Agora (Hesp. 4 [1935] 525 ff.), the authors reconstruct the history of Macedon in 229-226. Among the new conclusions are: the revolution in Macedon occurred summer 227; Antigonus was proclaimed king late in the same summer or in the autumn; Antigonus' expedition to Caria should be dated 226.

HSPH 48 (1937) 127-180 (Fine)

**Montevicchi, Orsolina**—*Contributi per una storia sociale ed economica della famiglia nell' Egitto greco-romano*. The author discusses the contributions made by papyri to certain social and economic problems pertaining to the family in Graeco-Roman Egypt. Gathering her material from wills, marriage contracts, contracts of sale, and census registers, she deals with marriage, the constitution of the family, the economic status of women, and the joint ownership of property.

Aeg 17 (1937) 338-348 (Husselman)

**Sanford, Eva Matthews**—*Nero and the East*. A detailed study of oriental ideas which may have influenced Nero. Jews, Iranians etc. (all well represented in Rome) harbored Messianic hopes. The ceremony by which Tiridates of Armenia received a diadem from Nero reveals Magian acceptance of Nero as the promised Messiah, the incarnation of Mithras, who was to establish a divine empire in this world. Sibylline prophecies envisaged the world-rule of a prince and the return of sovereignty to Asia. In the Hellenistic world Alexander the Great was the prototype of the world-ruler. Since soothsayers had predicted for Nero a power springing from the East and since Magian priests had recognized his divinity, Nero was bound to be interested in the oriental view of Alexander as a divine conqueror and redeemer of the world. Nero was more influenced by the legendary Alexander of Hellenistic-oriental tradition than by the historical conqueror. His imitation of Alexander is seen in the plans for the expeditions to Ethiopia and the Caspian Gates. By conquering the Indians (often confused with the Ethiopians) and the Scythians, Nero would become a world-ruler. The number of pseudo-Neros appearing after his death illustrate the close association of Nero with these oriental ideas.

HSPH 48 (1937) 75-103 (Fine)

# Epigraphy. Palaeography. Numismatics

**Calderini, Aristide**—*Studi e studiosi di topografia dell' Egitto greco-romano*. The author reviews all the literature relating to the topography of Graeco-Roman Egypt published prior to his *Dizionario dei nomi geografici e topografici dell' Egitto greco-romano*.

Aeg 17 (1937) 321-333 (Husselman)

**Ghedini, Giuseppe**—*Echi di eresie cristiane nei papiri greci*. Discusses the possible significance of two papyrus documents, P.Harr. 107 and P.Rain. 5, in the study of the gnostic heresy in Egypt.

Aeg 17 (1937) 334-337 (Husselman)

**Keyssner, Karl**—*Zu inschriftlichen Asklepios hymnen*. Conjectures and criticism, textual and metrical,



on Erythraean inscriptions containing hymns to Asklepios. Consideration of the female family connections of Asklepios as they appear here shows Athenian influence. Clear dependence on the Attic tradition is shown in a fragment from Epidaurus (IG iv<sup>2</sup> 135). A few hints are found for the reconstruction of the fragmentary Sophoclean hymn to Asklepios.

Ph 92 (1937) 269-284

(Hough)

**Stegmüller, Otto**—*Christliche Texte aus der Berliner Papyrussammlung*. The author publishes three texts: (1) P.3602, a fragment of a Christian diptych on vellum, which, if it is correctly dated (604-609 A.D.), is the oldest diptych extant belonging to the Eastern church; (2) P.13272, a fragment from Simil. v of the Pastor Heras, which agrees essentially with the Michigan papyrus codex against the Athos text; and (3) P.12683, an ostrakon containing a doxology of the Coptic Jacobites.

Aeg 17 (1937) 452-462

(Husselman)

**Wolff, Hans J.**—*Zwei juristische Papyri der University of Michigan*. The author publishes two documents: (1) P.Mich.Inv. 6659, a petition addressed to the exegete by a woman who asks for the appointment of a temporary guardian during the course of divorce proceedings which she has undertaken against her husband; (2) P.Mich.Inv. 508, a fragmentary Latin marriage contract.

Aeg 17 (1937) 463-478

(Husselman)

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from publishers' trade lists, American, British, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Some errors and omissions in these lists are inevitable, but CW makes every effort to ensure accuracy and completeness. Books received immediately upon publication (or before appearance in the trade lists) are given a brief descriptive notice. Prospective reviewers who have not previously written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose unnoticed books accessible to them in libraries.

### Bibliography

**Schuyler, W. M.**—*The American Year Book: A Record of Events and Progress, Year 1937*; pp. xxii, 993. New York: Nelson, 1938. \$7.50

Contains the following annual bibliographies of American books and articles for 1937: pp. 854-858, Latin Literature (Spaeth); 859-862, Greek Literature (Messer); 865-867, Indo-European Linguistics (Lane); 869-875, Archeology (Magoffin).

### Ancient Authors

**Augustus**—*Testamento di Augusto*, edited by A. Oxilia and A. F. Giachetti; pp. 34, 2 plates. Florence: Sansoni, 1937. 1L.

**Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius**—*Carmina*; pp. xii, 295. Florence: Barbera, 1937. 6L.

**Cicero**—*Orator*, with an introduction and commentary by F. Galli; pp. 133. Milan: Signorelli, 1937. 9L.

**Firmicus Maternus**—*De errore profanarum religionum*, text and translation by G. Heuten; pp. 213. Brussels: Éditions de la Revue de L'Université de Bruxelles, 1938. 40fr.

Critical edition with introduction and notes. A French translation faces the Latin text.

**Homer**. Bongiovanni, A.—*Sunti dell' Iliade*, con note estetiche e notizie sui personaggi del mondo omerico; pp. 62. Bologna: Cappelli, 1937. 2.25L.

———. *The Wrath of Achilles*, trans. with a note on the meter by S. O. Andrew, intro. by A. Quiller-Couch; pp. 236. London: Dent, 1938. 6s.

**Ovid**. De Cola, Maria—*Callimaco e Ovidio*; pp. 130. Palermo: Trimarchi, 1937. 15L.

**Petronius**. Marmorale, Enzo V.—*Petronio nel suo tempo*; pp. 94. Naples: Ricciardi, 1937. 8L.

### Literary History. Criticism

**D'Alfonso, R.**—*La letteratura greca dalle origini a Giustiniano*; pp. xvi, 318. Naples: Morano, 1937. 12L.

### History. Social Studies

**Arangio-Ruiz, V.**—*Istituzioni di diritto romano*; fourth edition, revised and enlarged, pp. xvi, 606. Naples: Jovene, 1937. 60L.

**Arno, C.**—*Corso di diritto romano. Introduzione allo studio delle Pandette*; pp. ii, 96. Turin: Giappichelli, 1937. 12L.

**La Cava, A.**—*Il Mediterraneo dalla preistoria all'unità romana*; pp. ii, 172. Naples: Perrella, 1937. 7L.

**Cortese, A.**—*Il mondo antico dalle prime civiltà alla conquista romana*; pp. ii, 260. Naples: Perrella, 1937. 10L.

**Farrington, Benjamin**—*The Civilization of Greece and Rome*; pp. 95. London: Gollancz, 1938. (New People's Library) 1s.

**Maschi, Carlo Alberto**—*La concezione naturalistica del diritto e degli istituti giuridici romani*; pp. xx, 396. Milan: Vita e Pensiero, 1937. (Pubblicazioni della Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Serie II) 30L.

**Morretta, Rocco**—*Publio Cornelio Scipione l'Africano*; pp. 308, 3 tables, 3 maps. Turin: Pravia, 1937. 9.50L.

**Newby, Jessie D.**—*A Numismatic Commentary on the Res Gestae of Augustus*; pp. xvi, 117. Edmond, Oklahoma: privately published, 1938. \$3.50  
Useful collection of all numismatic material illustrating the Monumentum Ancyranum, arranged in form of running commentary to the text.

**Nicolini, Nicola**—*Roma imperiale*; pp. ii, 134. Naples: Perrella, 1937. 7L.

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### Art. Archaeology

**Haffner, German**—*Viergespanne in Vorderansicht: Die repräsentative Darstellung der Quadriga in der griechischen und der späteren Kunst*; pp. 133, 3 pls. Berlin: Junker und Dünhaupt, 1938. 6.30M.  
Critical analysis of the quadriga as represented in ancient art: archaic, classical and hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine. Thoroughgoing work.

**Pratelli, Bianca**—*La bottega a Pompei*; pp. 61. Naples: Perrella, 1937. 8L.

### Philosophy. Religion. Science

**Carlini, Armando**—*Avviamento alla filosofia. Con una piccola guida storica-bibliografica*; new edition, pp. 292. Florence: Sansoni, 1937. 9L.

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**Euripides**—*Iphigenia in Tauris*, ed. with introd. and commentary by M. Platnauer; pp. 208. New York: Oxford University Press, 1938. \$2.25.